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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/534,233	03/24/2000	Khai Hee Kwan		3307

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EXAMINER	
GRAHAM, CLEMENT B	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3628	

DATE MAILED: 07/18/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/534,233	KWAN, KHAI HEE	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Clement B Graham	3628	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 March 2000* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *9* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. Claims 1-14 of this application 09/534,233 conflict with claims 1-14 of Application No.09/560,530. 37 CFR 1.78(b) provides that when two or more applications filed by the same applicant contain conflicting claims, elimination of such claims from all but one application may be required in the absence of good and sufficient reason for their retention during pendency in more than one application. Applicant is required to either cancel the conflicting claims from all but one application or maintain a clear line of demarcation between the applications. See MPEP § 822.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-14, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levine et al U.S. Patent No. 6,233,566.

As per claim 1, 5, Levine et al discloses that all of the components inside the centralized exchange system are connected and communicate via a wide or local area

network (WAN or LAN) running a secure communications protocol secure sockets layer.(Note abstract see column 10 line 5 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the trading subsystem also includes an administrative workstation, an IBM.TM or compatible PC workstation .(See column 10 line 50 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a secure interface allows data flow between system and a loan origination company (i.e., a bank or other commercial lender) via loan origination subsystem. A loan originator will collect loan origination information from an applicant (i.e., consumer), usually via the telephone or via the applicant entering some origination information via workstation. This information is then forwarded by system to loan origination subsystem via the WW Web. The loan originator will then use the information collected to process the loan and forward information regarding whether the application was approved or denied to the system. This information is then archived in origination archive so that it may be accessed in some form by other subscribers of the system. The loan originator, once it has originated a loan or a pool of loans, may send information concerning the loan(s) to the system to post or publish the loans for sale to mortgage bankers. A secure interface allows mortgage bankers to access system, via workstation to pool its own loans together for resale, and/or search for loans that have been posted for sale by loan originators or other mortgage bankers for sale. In the first instance, an investor may use workstation to review its loans and to search through the loan data using various criteria to select particular loans to be pooled together for sale. These loan pools are stored in databases. And once a mortgage banker has created a loan pool, he can publish it by sending it to the exchange system to be published. In the second

instance, investors use workstation to access system to look for loans for sale. The investors then inputs an offer for certain loans that meet their pre-set rules. The mortgage bankers' pre-set rules are archived in criteria archive and are accessible to the loan originators. As such, the loan originators can review these pre-set rules before originating a loan to make sure that its loans will be attractive to the mortgage bankers. This process maximizes returns. In one embodiment of the present invention, the mortgage bankers can register with system to be notified if any loans are posted for sale that fall within its pre-set rules. Such notification can be made via electronic mail, any type of digital/wireless communications (e.g., by pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc, possibly using Hand-held Device Markup Language (HDML), Voice Markup Language (VoxML), or other similar computer language) or simply upon accessing system via a GUI dialogue box. Further, a seller can contact a particular buyer via system if it has a loan for sale that it believes the buyer would be likely to purchase. The mortgage bankers can search the available loans on system using various search criteria, either based on the mortgage bankers' pre-set rules, or based on some other criteria, to quickly locate those loans that meet its requirements. For example, if a mortgage banker wants to purchase only loans made to borrowers having a FICO score greater than 600 and an interest rate of 13% or greater, the mortgage banker could use system to search for loans having these criteria. Similarly, the mortgage banker could have pre-set rules, using these criteria, so that they can be notified when such loans, meeting these criteria, are posted for sale. Once the investor makes an offer for a loan that is accepted by the seller, the mortgage banker must

perform a due diligence analysis on the loan to be purchased to make sure it is a valid loan. In an embodiment of the present invention, mortgage bankers can authorize the system to automatically initiate transfer of loans files. (See column 14 lines 5-65 and column 15 lines 5-25 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the system also includes a database for storing information relating to negotiations for sale of loans and for storing pre-set rules for pre registered buyers and sellers. (Note abstract of Levine et al). Levine et al further discloses the investors can access the system via workstation to look for loan pools for sale by mortgage bankers to purchase. Using trading subsystem, investors can make bids on loan pools for sale on the system. The investors then use collections of these purchased loan pools to create mortgage-backed securities, as discussed in detail above. The investors can publish these mortgage-backed securities on system via workstation for sale to interested buyers. (See column 25 lines 25-30 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach means for protecting the real identities of all participants including the use of a password login procedure. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that pre registered buyers and sellers would have used some form of identity to access the system that was given to them during the registration process. The benefit would have been to avoid unauthorized use of the system.

As per claim 2, Levine et al discloses in contrast, the components appearing in the outside region refer to the infrastructure that the subscribers to the exchange system would obtain or already have in place in order to participate in the exchange system. In this embodiment, the inside components and the outside components are

connected via a secure exchange through the global Internet which includes the WW Web. In one embodiment, the connection to the Internet is through a router. (See column 10 lines 10-20 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach connection to said computer to a plurality of computers over the internet, Intranet, or Extranet including private secured networks where such connection can be fixed or wireless. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Levine et al can be applied in order to perform the functions of connecting said computer to a plurality of computers over the internet, Intranet, or Extranet including private secured networks where such connection can be fixed or wireless. The benefit would have been to provide users with the options of connecting the main system.

As per claim 3, Levine et al discloses a secure interface allows data flow between system and a loan origination company a bank or other commercial lender) via loan origination subsystem. A loan originator will collect loan origination information from an applicant, consumer, usually via the telephone or via the applicant entering some origination information via workstation. This information is then forwarded by system to loan origination subsystem via the WW Web. (See column 14 line 5 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach deposit or lender requesting application. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the teachings of Levine et al can be applied in order to perform the functions providing a loan application via WW Web. The benefit would have been to provide an online application to a user on request.

As per claim 4, Levine et al discloses the centralized exchange system may also notify subscribers (e.g, by electronic mail, pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc.) when an offer for a loan or loan pool has been made and/or when an offer has been accepted or rejected.(See column 8 lines 5-10 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach a withdrawing the record of the said prospective depositor from said database so that it is not available to a plurality of prospective bidder/borrowers anymore. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that once a bid has been accepted the records associating with that bid would be unavailable for future bidding. The benefit would have been to avoid the same product being made available to other bidders or borrowers once it has been accepted.

As per claim 6, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that authorizing the real name and contact information of the said depositor in said database assessable to said successful bidder borrower exclusively for predetermined period of time. The benefit would have been to make available the name and contact information of the depositor to the successful bidder for a predetermined time period.

As per claim 7, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that maintaining a status of a lender depositor application in a database and whereby it can be accessible to said plurality of prospective bidder borrower for a predetermined period of time are common practices in the art. The benefit would have been to make accessible the status information to

prospective bidder borrower for a predetermined period of time.

As per claim 8, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that functions such as the status of a bidder borrower application includes information on any bids including both financial such as rate of borrowing, type of guarantees, type of payment schedule and non financial bids such as shares in exchange or other assets in lieu to lending depositing applicant are common in the art. The benefit would have been to have these functions included in the application whereby different options can be used if needed.

As per claim 9, 10, 12, Levine et al discloses that all of the components inside the centralized exchange system are connected and communicate via a wide or local area network (WAN or LAN) running a secure communications protocol secure sockets layer.(Note abstract see column 10 line 5 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the trading subsystem also includes an administrative workstation, an IBM.TM or compatible PC workstation .(See column 10 line 50 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a secure interface allows data flow between system and a loan origination company (i.e., a bank or other commercial lender) via loan origination subsystem. A loan originator will collect loan origination information from an applicant (i.e., consumer), usually via the telephone or via the applicant entering some origination information via workstation. This information is then forwarded by system to loan origination subsystem via the WW Web. The loan originator will then use the information collected to process the loan and forward information regarding whether the application was approved or denied to the system. This information is then archived in origination archive so that it

may be accessed in some form by other subscribers of the system. The loan originator, once it has originated a loan or a pool of loans, may send information concerning the loan(s) to the system to post or publish the loans for sale to mortgage bankers. A secure interface allows mortgage bankers to access system, via workstation to pool its own loans together for resale, and/or search for loans that have been posted for sale by loan originators or other mortgage bankers for sale. In the first instance, an investor may use workstation to review its loans and to search through the loan data using various criteria to select particular loans to be pooled together for sale. These loan pools are stored in databases. And once a mortgage banker has created a loan pool, he can publish it by sending it to the exchange system to be published. In the second instance, investors use workstation to access system to look for loans for sale. The investors then inputs an offer for certain loans that meet their pre-set rules. The mortgage bankers' pre-set rules are archived in criteria archive and are accessible to the loan originators. As such, the loan originators can review these pre-set rules before originating a loan to make sure that its loans will be attractive to the mortgage bankers. This process maximizes returns. In one embodiment of the present invention, the mortgage bankers can register with system to be notified if any loans are posted for sale that fall within its pre-set rules. Such notification can be made via electronic mail, any type of digital/wireless communications (e.g., by pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc, possibly using Hand-held Device Markup Language (HDML), Voice Markup Language (VoxML), or other similar computer language) or simply upon accessing system via a GUI dialogue box. Further, a seller can contact a

particular buyer via system if it has a loan for sale that it believes the buyer would be likely to purchase. The mortgage bankers can search the available loans on system using various search criteria, either based on the mortgage bankers' pre-set rules, or based on some other criteria, to quickly locate those loans that meet its requirements. For example, if a mortgage banker wants to purchase only loans made to borrowers having a FICO score greater than 600 and an interest rate of 13% or greater, the mortgage banker could use system to search for loans having these criteria. Similarly, the mortgage banker could have pre-set rules, using these criteria, so that they can be notified when such loans, meeting these criteria, are posted for sale. Once the investor makes an offer for a loan that is accepted by the seller, the mortgage banker must perform a due diligence analysis on the loan to be purchased to make sure it is a valid loan. In an embodiment of the present invention, mortgage bankers can authorize the system to automatically initiate transfer of loans files. (See column 14 lines 5-65 and column 15 lines 5-25 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the system also includes a database for storing information relating to negotiations for sale of loans and for storing pre-set rules for pre registered buyers and sellers. (Note abstract of Levine et al). Levine et al further discloses the investors can access the system via workstation to look for loan pools for sale by mortgage bankers to purchase. Using trading subsystem, investors can make bids on loan pools for sale on the system. The investors then use collections of these purchased loan pools to create mortgage-backed securities, as discussed in detail above. The investors can publish these mortgage-backed securities on system via workstation for sale to interested buyers. (See column 25 lines 25-30 of

Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach means for protecting the real identities of all participants including the use of a password login procedure. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that pre registered buyers and sellers would have used some form of identity to access the system that was given to them during the registration process. The benefit would have been to avoid unauthorized use of the system.

As per claim 11, Levine et al discloses the centralized exchange system may also notify subscribers (e.g, by electronic mail, pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc). when an offer for a loan or loan pool has been made and/or when an offer has been accepted or rejected.(See column 8 lines 5-10 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach a withdrawing the record of the said prospective depositor from said database so that it is not available to a plurality of prospective bidder/borrowers anymore. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that once a bid has been accepted the records associating with that bid would be unavailable for future bidding. The benefit would have been to avoid the same product being made available to other bidders or borrowers once it has been accepted.

As per claim 13, Levine et al discloses that all of the components inside the centralized exchange system are connected and communicate via a wide or local area network (WAN or LAN) running a secure communications protocol secure sockets layer.(Note abstract see column 10 line 5 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a trading server provides the "front-end" for the trading subsystem. Server is a typical

Web server process running at a Web site which sends out web pages in response to Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests from remote browsers (i.e., certain subscribers of the exchange system). That is, the server provides the graphical user interface (GUI) to certain users of the exchange system in the form of Web pages. In an embodiment of the present invention, the server may be implemented using a Windows NT.TM. server platform, and database server. (See column 10 line 50 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a secure interface allows data flow between system and a loan origination company (i.e., a bank or other commercial lender) via loan origination subsystem. A loan originator will collect loan origination information from an applicant (i.e., consumer), usually via the telephone or via the applicant entering some origination information via workstation. This information is then forwarded by system to loan origination subsystem via the WW Web. The loan originator will then use the information collected to process the loan and forward information regarding whether the application was approved or denied to the system. This information is then archived in origination archive so that it may be accessed in some form by other subscribers of the system. The loan originator, once it has originated a loan or a pool of loans, may send information concerning the loan(s) to the system to post or publish the loans for sale to mortgage bankers. A secure interface allows mortgage bankers to access system, via workstation to pool its own loans together for resale, and/or search for loans that have been posted for sale by loan originators or other mortgage bankers for sale. In the first instance, an investor may use workstation to review its loans and to search through the loan data using various criteria to select particular loans to be

pooled together for sale. These loan pools are stored in databases. And once a mortgage banker has created a loan pool, he can publish it by sending it to the exchange system to be published. In the second instance, investors use workstation to access system to look for loans for sale. The investors then inputs an offer for certain loans that meet their pre-set rules. The mortgage bankers' pre-set rules are archived in criteria archive and are accessible to the loan originators. As such, the loan originators can review these pre-set rules before originating a loan to make sure that its loans will be attractive to the mortgage bankers. This process maximizes returns. In one embodiment of the present invention, the mortgage bankers can register with system to be notified if any loans are posted for sale that fall within its pre-set rules. Such notification can be made via electronic mail, any type of digital/wireless communications (e.g., by pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc, possibly using Hand-held Device Markup Language (HDML), Voice Markup Language (VoxML), or other similar computer language) or simply upon accessing system via a GUI dialogue box. Further, a seller can contact a particular buyer via system if it has a loan for sale that it believes the buyer would be likely to purchase. The mortgage bankers can search the available loans on system using various search criteria, either based on the mortgage bankers' pre-set rules, or based on some other criteria, to quickly locate those loans that meet its requirements. For example, if a mortgage banker wants a interest rate of 13% or greater, the mortgage banker could use system to search for loans having these criteria. Similarly, the mortgage banker could have pre-set rules, using these criteria, so that they can be notified when such loans, meeting these

criteria, are posted for sale. Once the investor makes an offer for a loan that is accepted by the seller, the mortgage banker must perform a due diligence analysis on the loan to be purchased to make sure it is a valid loan. In an embodiment of the present invention, mortgage bankers can authorize the system to automatically initiate transfer of loans files. (See column 14 lines 5-65 and column 15 lines 5-25 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the system also includes a database for storing information relating to negotiations for sale of loans and for storing pre-set rules for pre registered buyers and sellers. (Note abstract of Levine et al). Levine et al further discloses the investors can access the system via workstation to look for loan pools for sale by mortgage bankers to purchase. Using trading subsystem, investors can make bids on loan pools for sale on the system. The investors then use collections of these purchased loan pools to create mortgage-backed securities, as discussed in detail above. The investors can publish these mortgage-backed securities on system via workstation for sale to interested buyers. (See column 25 lines 25-30 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach means for protecting the real identities of all participants including the use of a password login procedure. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that pre registered buyers and sellers would have used some form of identity to access the system that was given to them during the registration process. The benefit would have been to avoid unauthorized use of the system.

As per claim 14, Levine et al discloses that all of the components inside the centralized exchange system are connected and communicate via a wide or local area

network (WAN or LAN) running a secure communications protocol secure sockets layer.(Note abstract see column 10 line 5 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a trading server provides the "front-end" for the trading subsystem. Server is a typical Web server process running at a Web site which sends out web pages in response to Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) requests from remote browsers (i.e., certain subscribers of the exchange system). That is, the server provides the graphical user interface (GUI) to certain users of the exchange system in the form of Web pages. In an embodiment of the present invention, the server may be implemented using a Windows NT.TM. server platform, and database server. (See column 10 line 50 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses a secure interface allows data flow between system and a loan origination company (i.e., a bank or other commercial lender) via loan origination subsystem. A loan originator will collect loan origination information from an applicant (i.e., consumer), usually via the telephone or via the applicant entering some origination information via workstation. This information is then forwarded by system to loan origination subsystem via the WW Web. The loan originator will then use the information collected to process the loan and forward information regarding whether the application was approved or denied to the system. This information is then archived in origination archive so that it may be accessed in some form by other subscribers of the system. The loan originator, once it has originated a loan or a pool of loans, may send information concerning the loan(s) to the system to post or publish the loans for sale to mortgage bankers. A secure interface allows mortgage bankers to access system, via workstation to pool its own loans together for resale, and/or search for loans that have

been posted for sale by loan originators or other mortgage bankers for sale. In the first instance, an investor may use workstation to review its loans and to search through the loan data using various criteria to select particular loans to be pooled together for sale. These loan pools are stored in databases. And once a mortgage banker has created a loan pool, he can publish it by sending it to the exchange system to be published. In the second instance, investors use workstation to access system to look for loans for sale. The investors then inputs an offer for certain loans that meet their pre-set rules. The mortgage bankers' pre-set rules are archived in criteria archive and are accessible to the loan originators. As such, the loan originators can review these pre-set rules before originating a loan to make sure that its loans will be attractive to the mortgage bankers. This process maximizes returns. In one embodiment of the present invention the mortgage bankers can register with system to be notified if any loans are posted for sale that fall within its pre-set rules. Such notification can be made via electronic mail, any type of digital/wireless communications (e.g., by pager, telephone, cellular telephone, personal digital assistant, etc, possibly using Hand-held Device Markup Language (HDML), Voice Markup Language (VoxML), or other similar computer language) or simply upon accessing system via a GUI dialogue box. Further, a seller can contact a particular buyer via system if it has a loan for sale that it believes the buyer would be likely to purchase. The mortgage bankers can search the available loans on system using various search criteria, either based on the mortgage bankers' pre-set rules, or based on some other criteria, to quickly locate those loans that meet its requirements. For example, if a mortgage banker wants to purchase only loans made

to borrowers having a FICO score greater than 600 and an interest rate of 13% or greater, the mortgage banker could use system to search for loans having these criteria. Similarly, the mortgage banker could have pre-set rules, using these criteria, so that they can be notified when such loans, meeting these criteria, are posted for sale. Once the investor makes an offer for a loan that is accepted by the seller, the mortgage banker must perform a due diligence analysis on the loan to be purchased to make sure it is a valid loan. In an embodiment of the present invention, mortgage bankers can authorize the system to automatically initiate transfer of loans files. (See column 14 lines 5-65 and column 15 lines 5-25 of Levine et al). Levine et al also discloses the system also includes a database for storing information relating to negotiations for sale of loans and for storing pre-set rules for pre registered buyers and sellers. (Note abstract of Levine et al). Levine et al further discloses the investors can access the system via workstation to look for loan pools for sale by mortgage bankers to purchase. Using trading subsystem, investors can make bids on loan pools for sale on the system. The investors then use collections of these purchased loan pools to create mortgage-backed securities, as discussed in detail above. The investors can publish these mortgage-backed securities on system via workstation for sale to interested buyers. (See column 25 lines 25-30 of Levine et al). Levine et al does not explicitly teach means for protecting the real identities of all participants including the use of a password login procedure. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that pre registered buyers and sellers would have used some form of identity to access the system that was given to them during the registration process.

The benefit would have been to avoid unauthorized use of the system.

Conclusion

4. The prior art of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to Applicants disclosure.

Hartnett (US 6,112,188 Patent) teaches privatization marketplace.

Eng (US Patent 6,188,993) teaches system and method for creating and managing a synthetic currency.

Josephson (US Patent 4,974,878) teaches financial data processing system using payment coupons.

Shohmam (US Patent 6,285,989) teaches universal online trading market design and deployment system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communication from the Examiner should be directed to Clement Graham whose telephone number is (703) 305-1874

Or Frantzy Poinvil whose telephone number is (703) 305-9779.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM. The fax phone number for this Art Unit is (703) 305-0040. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

CG

07/10/2002

FPoinvil
FRANTZY POINVIL
PRIMARY EXAMINER
AU 3628